

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1835.

A Hint to Road Surveyors.

In this vicinity, the snow is melting away, and those who live to learn a little every day, as they jog along through life, may take a lesson if they please. In some parts of almost every road the snow has, during the winter, blown entirely off, or it was so thin that it has melted away and left the road bare, and the traveller has either to rub slowly over it or turn aside and use the snow that has drifted along by the side of the walls and fences. But the poor man finds that although there is snow enough the ground below is uneven and stony. Now, Mr. Surveyors who are, or who are to be, there are two things to be learned from this. 1. Would it not be doing a good deed to level the sides of the roads instead of allowing them to remain rough and uneven and encumbered with obstructions? and 2d, would it not be a good plan to break the track, at the close of winter at least, near to the aforesaid wall where the snow is deep, and thus prolong the sleighing?

Why shouldn't a Farmer know a thing or two?

Why should not a Farmer know more than other folks? They certainly ought to, for they have in this country more to do than others. They have to make more use of the powers or laws of Nature than other folks;—they have to use the elements for tools—they are indeed practical chemists (whether they are aware of it or not) for they have to make use of the various substances which Nature gives them—they have to combine, separate, modify and change both simples and compounds. Their farm is at one and the same time a laboratory and a workshop, and in proportion as they operate in such a way as to afford the several elements of which the substances are composed, and upon which they are operating, to disunite or to combine, will be their success. They depend upon the vegetable world for subsistence—their labor is among and upon the plants of the earth—why should they not know the proper name and nature of every tree and herb and plant? They have to contend with insects and animals—why should they not know the habits, and the natures of these as well or better than any other class of people? They have to work upon the earth, they have to put it into a condition to bear a good crop, they have to change the state of it and adapt it to the various

purposes and crops, why should they not know more and better respecting the ingredients of their soils—the various mineral or fassel substances which they may find either upon their own or other's farms? They have to "discern the face of the sky," and watch the changes of the atmosphere, and regulate their movements in accordance to the changes of the weather, temperature, &c. Why should they not know as much or more of the composition of the air or atmosphere, and the science of meteorology than any other people? They must use tools or implements of labor. They must take advantage of the principles of mechanics and the application of mathematics to practical life. Is there any good reason why they should not know as much or more than others, respecting the science of Mechanics or Natural Philosophy. In this country they have to contribute largely to the support and formation of the government, and upon them depends the election of rulers and lawmakers—why should they not understand the fundamental principles of National law—political science and political economy? They have to administer to the sickness of animals under their charge,—heal wounded and restore health,—why should they not perfectly understand comparative anatomy, at least, and also Physiology and the symptoms and treatment of diseases, as well as any others? Indeed so wide is the field of his labors, so numerous the objects with which he is connected, so various the operations which he has to perform, that we verily think a farmer ought to be the most learned man upon earth. But can one man conquer or make himself perfectly familiar with every science and every thing? By no means—yet nevertheless he should have his mind so well stored with the general principles of all the sciences, that he can be guided by them when it becomes necessary to be more particular, and to know when he employs a man devoted particularly to any one branch, whether he is competent to the task, and will discharge his duty to him with fidelity and precision.

Monthly Periodicals Received.

NEW YORK FARMER.

The No. for March has come to hand. We should have been glad to have received a number containing the appendix for it seems some numbers an appendix or an addition of several pages, which addition seems to be a sort of certificate or reward of merit to those who pay in advance. Among the many valuable communications in this No. we find the following from the pen of the Rev. H. Colman. It gives us the origin of the Byfield or Newbury white hogs which have found so much favor in the eyes of our Pork and Pig breeders. And also a list of large hogs—as follows:

Swine.

MR. EDITOR:—To inquisitive minds facts are always instructive and valuable. "What man has done, man can do." This is a lesson of the highest practical utility. The experiments of others excite competition, and their success encourages and animates our exertions. For these reasons I propose to give to you, from my agricultural minutes, a few accounts of the success of some individuals in fat-

tening swine. I shall not refer to any examples of hogs which have been kept to an advanced age, and on account of their extraordinary size have been carried through the country for exhibition. Some of these have been of an enormous size. But I propose to give you the weight of some which have been fattened for consumption, and their weight, when dressed for the market. I shall put down, where they are ascertained, the place and year where and when they have been raised, their owners' names, their age, and weight.

- 1815—Eli Cooley, Deerfield, Mass., killed eight. They were all of one litter, and were 19 months old. Their weight as subjoined—577, 492, 520, 423, 492, 445, 405, 455—total 3809 lbs.
- 1823—P. Denton, Greenfield, N. Y. four pigs, 9 months 17 days, wt. 348, 318, 310, 308—total, 1284 "
- 1824—Oliver Chickering, Shrewsbury, Ms. one, 19 months, 650 " G. Wheelock, do. one, 20 months, 584 "
- 1825—Maskell Ware, Rhodestown, N. J. one, 740 " — Johnston, Brighton, N. J. two, 19 months, 1100 "
- 1828—Enoch James, Deerfield, N. H. one, 18 months, 716 " — Smith, Hunterdon, N. J. five hogs, the oldest 12 months, four less than 11 months; largest, 329 lbs; smallest, 268; weight of the whole 1501 "
- 1829—Stacy Hall, Portsmouth, N. H. one, 22 months 682 " This hog gained 500 lbs. in less than a year. He was of the Byfield breed.
- 1830—Alanson Sessions, Cumberland, R. I. one, 675 " one, 645 " Richd. Leisure, Swanzeey, R. I. one, 20 months, 712 "
- 1831—John King, Medford, Mass. one, 30 months, 726 " Samuel Dare, Salem county, N. J. one, 954 " Weight alive, 1074 lbs. D. Rowell, Madison, six hogs, wt. 427, 436, 449, 483, 492, 538—total 2825 "
- Capt. Mackay, Weston, two hogs, 20 months—wt. 1218 " Farmer in Dunning street, N. Y. twenty-nine hogs, average wt. each 400 "
- 1832—Earl Stinson, Galway, N. Y. twenty hogs, average wt. each 414 "
- 1832—Asa Littlefield, Farmingham, Mass. one, 18 to 19 months, 678 "
- 1834—In Nantucket, Mass. one, 470 " Increase in 267 days, 295. Sable Rogers, Springfield, Mass. one, 2 years old, 708 "
- E. Thayer, Charlemont, Mass. one, 17 months, 542 " — Pittston, Rensselaer, N. Y. two, 15 months, 893 " — Lansingburg, N. Y. one, 14 months, 412 1-2 "
- R. Benedict, Lagrange, Dutchess co., N. Y. sixteen hogs, average each 333 "
- S. B. Clapp, Lagrange, one, 10 months, 340 " Called the Mocho breed; probably some local designation. Andrew Lake, Sharon, Dutchess co., N. Y. twenty-one hogs, average wt. 351 " — Doty, Hempstead, L. I.

Two hogs, 14 months old, one,	611	"
"	578	"
The above were fed upon apples & milk thro' the last of the summer; in the fall, upon Indian meal, how prepared is not known.		
— De Wolfe, Deerfield, Mass.		
two hogs, one,	432	"
"	382	"
1835—Eben. Burrill, Jr., Lynn, Mass.		
Three hogs, age not ascertained, but believed not to exceed 19 months: one,	492	"
"	610	"
"	743	"
Total	1845	
Solomon Williams, Deerfield, Mass.		
one,	484	"
"	528	"
Total	1010	

Such results as the above are certainly remarkable and encouraging. Much, undoubtedly, of such success is owing to the particular breed of hogs; not a little to the management and mode of feeding. In no branch of husbandry has there been greater and more acknowledged improvement than in the race of swine, within indeed the memory of most of us. This improvement, in the judgment of one of the most distinguished butchers and packers of pork in Boston, has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to Massachusetts. The origin of the Byfield breed I perfectly well remember. A respectable friend of mine, living in Byfield, one of the parishes in Newbury, Mass., being at market one day in Newburyport, found a small Chinese boar pig recently in a vessel from India or Canton; which he obtained and carried him home in his pannier or market cart; for it was then common to carry meat to market in two large square baskets, hung on either side of the saddle, where the farmer rode. From this animal he propagated the stock with success, which has spread through the whole country, and even to Europe, under the same name. This could not have been far from the year 1790, and this good man and excellent farmer is still living. Since that time various crosses have been made, and other valuable breeds introduced into the country. Without question, the finest boar in appearance which I have ever seen is owned by David Hosack, Esq., M. D., at his magnificent establishment at Hyde Park on the Hudson; whose superlatively fine stock of Improved Durham Cows is not surpassed, & when the number is considered not equalled by any, which have come under my observation, and whose admirable flock of pure Dishley bucks and ewes, reflect the highest honor upon his public spirit, and his truly patriotic liberality. Mr. Caleb N. Bement, of Albany, the keeper of an excellent hotel in Market street, a spirited and intelligent farmer, as well as a courteous and attentive landlord, has, through the kindness of Dr. Hosack, a boar from his stock, which promises extremely well. He has likewise a cow from the improved stock of I. Whitaker, of England, of most extraordinary excellence in appearance and product; and much other stock, deserving the attention and examination of every admirer of fine animals.

H. C.

Meadowbanks, Jan. 7, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Geology,

AN EXTRACT—ABRIDGED.

The corals described in some measure, it is not intended here to describe all the species. It will be sufficient to describe the habits, growth and appearance of any one of them, as all are essentially the same. It appears that each coral, whatever it be, is a solid calcareous structure, resembling a vegetable in the general progress, and increase of its parts, inhabited by numerous singular animalcula in each individual coral, but different in the different species and islands—each coral appears to be composed of a colony, the inhabitants are deposited in minute cells, where they reside, and carry on the operation of extending their habitations; each appears to act separately and by itself, yet when

their structure is seen, it appears as though brought about by the operation of one mind.

The animal is formed of three parts, the shell, the head, and the feet or hands, the latter are very numerous, divided at the extremities, these seem to be prepared to feed it and various other purposes. Most of the Islands which lie South of the Equator, between New Holland and the Western coast of America, derive either the whole or a great part of their structure from these animals. The whole of that sea, as well as some others abound, in coral rocks in a state of daily and rapid increase and no doubt in some future time will rise above the surface of the water and form Islands and perhaps continents, as they are numerous and exceedingly extensive. By sounding near them the water is found to be 100 fathoms, and yet the coral has made its appearance sometimes above the surface of the water, in islands, and others not. When we consider the apparent feebleness of the means by which they are produced, they present a wonder to every beholder, and may be a great subject of admiration to every philosophical mind. No one who believes that all creatures are produced by Infinite power and goodness but must say, how wonderful are the ways of Jehovah?

The above well authenticated facts confirm the ideas of a late writer in the Farmer, that every thing is composed of animalcules. YORK COUNTY.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Plough.

MR. HOLMES:—Indifferent health has prevented me from coming to Winthrop this winter, as I had intended, to view the ploughs for which the Kennebec County Agricultural Society had awarded premiums, as well as some other improvements in your land of superior knowledge. Since writing my communication last year on the construction of ploughs, I have been waiting with some anxiety for the result of the exhibition of ploughs, at the Show and Fair in Winthrop in October last; but as nothing has been published on this subject in the Farmer by which I can learn any thing on this subject, except that one or more premiums have been awarded, I am as much in the dark as before. Several kinds of ploughs have been examined by me the year past, but none of them meet my views of a superior plough; or to which I could say, we can't have a better. That the plough has been improved of late years is very obvious; and that it is susceptible of a great improvement still, is as clear to me. I can well remember when my father thought he had improved his barn shovels greatly, which was a wooden one, by adding a plate of iron to the edge. And I can remember as well, and how much better pleased I was, with the first shovel he got, the blade of which was iron and steel in the edge.

We have now cast steel shovels much superior to common iron and steel shovels; also dung and pitchforks of the same, which, though they cost at first a little more, are vastly cheaper in the end.—Why not apply the same improvement to the plough? Cast steel in every form which I have seen it used, wears smoother and neater than wrought or cast iron. Why not then use it in every part of the plough where iron or steel is now used, which is subject to friction? Don't be startled, reader. Startling is only a sudden emotion of the mind, not the result of sober reasoning. Perhaps most people would be ready to think the expense must be enormous. This may be a mistake. The probability to me is, the difference in the expense of ploughs by substituting cast steel for cast

iron would not exceed 25 per cent, or from 3 to 4 or 5 dollars on a plough. Sheets of cast steel for mould boards might be very expeditiously manufactured where they make shovels, and with suitable apparatus might be twisted almost as fast as you would print newspapers. And then how much lighter they would be. A plough of the same strength would not be more than two thirds as heavy as a cast iron plough, perhaps less. And then the pleasure of working with such a plough. If you are doubtful reader, of the superior ease with which such a plough would work, get you 2 hoes, one cast iron and the other cast steel, and use them till you get satisfied. But who ever heard of cast iron hoes? I have seen them; and the Hon. Mr. S. of Liberty County, Georgia, told me that many planters used them on light land. Yes, and for the same reason we use clumsy ploughs, because they cost less, and they did not move them by their own strength. They used Negro power and we use ox or horse power. And if Buck, or Turk, or Tibby by sweating and worrying can do a pretty good days work, and do it "decently well," we are quite satisfied. But to the credit of the Georgians this practice was not common. By the aid of Yankee ingenuity they were improving, and many of them bought hoes it would not disgrace a Yankee farmer to use. Why should we not have as much regard for our black cattle as they have for theirs?

But, Mr. Editor, as Poor Richard says, he who talks against opinions, talks to the winds. What signifies reason, common sense, and all these long stories about economy, &c. Father did as I do, and so did Uncle Nathan, Uncle Ich, Josh, &c. besides, Uncle Ben used walnut bark strips for horse traces, chains, &c., and they did well enough.—"Only give us a stiff drink of grog, and give Turk and Golden the brad, and they'll plough the land for ye."

J. H. J.

Peru, February, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

Measurement of Hay.

MR. HOLMES:—I think the article on the measurement of hay, in No. 2 of the present volume of the Farmer is extremely erroneous, however well it may apply to hay raised in New York or any foreign State, it is not applicable to hay raised in Maine. The article conveys the idea that 270 solid feet of meadow hay will weigh one ton, and in certain cases 243 and even 216 will weigh a ton—and also estimates clover at 324 feet to the ton. I do not pretend to deny, neither do I admit that hay will weigh as above in New York. But I do deny the whole statement as it relates to hay raised in Massachusetts, N. Hampshire and Maine. I wish to prevent my brother farmers adopting it as a rule of estimate upon their hay, and lead them to make experiments which will put them in possession of facts on this subject. The weight of hay to the square foot in the mow must ever depend, in a great degree, upon the state of the hay when it came from the field, and the manner of packing it in the mow, as well as the size of the mow. Considerable judgment will always be required to determine the true weight of hay by measuring, yet I think it may be done sufficiently accurate to answer the purpose of both buyer and seller.

If some one has a mow of good merchantable hay, say Timothy and clover, which he intends for sale, will measure and weigh, and make known through the Farmer the result of his experiments, stating the condition of the hay when put in the

barn, the manner of stowing it, and the size of the mow, I think his statements would vary essentially from those in No. 2. I have seldom found hay so well settled in the mow as not to require at least 512 solid feet to weigh a ton, even in a mow 20 feet square and 16 feet high. *Try and see.*

J. PILSBURY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The Bots in Horses.

In our last number we exhibited sufficient testimony to prove that no medicine can kill the bots in his stomach without destroying the horse; and Daniel Roberts of Illinois mentions two instances of horses dying miserably by being drenched with spirits of turpentine for this purpose.

We shall now inquire if milder medicines, administered with the design of "making them let go," may not be useful? The same writer says, "I have tried the milk and honey of late in a case of bots, and it produced immediate relief. I believe it to be an infallible remedy when followed with physic." The dose appears to be about three pints. In another case where he was compelled to sweeten the milk with sugar, he was also successful. The horse was better, and relieved his distress."

Another writer had recommended "chickens chopped up and thrust down the horse's throat while warm." P. Ellis says, "In justification of that writer, I am willing to add that about five years ago, I put the entrails of a chicken down the throat of a horse, supposed to be laboring with the bots; but he died shortly after, and upon dissection, say in two hours after, the entrails [of the fowl] were chiefly destroyed; the bots had left their hold [of the horse's stomach and] some were found fast to the liver and gizzard." On this subject L. Capen remarks "Cramming down the entrails of a fowl may be considered a ludicrous prescription; and indeed I would never think of recommending it. Still I have heard of cases so well attested of relief being gained by it, that I can easily conceive it to be a rare dainty to the insects, in the failure of their natural food."

This testimony might possibly be considered as conclusive in favor of the practice, were it not for other considerations. If the bots do suck the juices of a dead fowl, it will not prove that they ever attack the stomach of a living horse. All the cases produced to show the death of horses by the ravages of the bots are of uncertain import. Parts that one writer believes were eaten by the bots, another asserts to be the effect of inflammation; and goes on to show that the bot has no teeth or other instrument with which it could commit such depredations: "From the number which I have examined, it may be said that they are near three-fourths of an inch long, and about three-eighths of an inch thick when they have attained the full size of the larva state. They have nine distinct rings round the body, armed with short stiff bristles. The mouth resembles very exactly the larva of the wasp and the tail terminates in two very sharp black hooks, somewhat divergent, and may be two-twelfths or three-twelfths of an inch long, with which they fix their residence in the stomach, by perforating its mucous coat. They are therefore connected to the walls of the stomach by the tail, with the mouth and body inward—a position most proper to reach their natural and only food, the gastric juices. I say the gastric juices of the stomach their 'natural and only food' because with the greatest care, and a pretty good magnifier, I have never been able to detect any thing like an apparatus for mastication, or which could be possibly used for dividing the muscular fibre or membranous coats."

"The appearance of the stomach where the bot is fixed, I know, leads to the opinion of its having eaten a part of the substance; but whoever shall examine a case, will find this appearance directly round the tail, which the mouth could not reach, and is produced by slight inflammation and thickening of the mucous coat of the stomach in consequence of the punctures by the hooks of the bot." *American Farmer*, vol. 13, page 398.

It would then appear that the administering of medicines "to make them let go," must be useless; and that the relief, supposed to be afforded, may have been the spontaneous restoration of nature, independent of such medicines. Without being disposed to be too positive however, on this point, we do think the following remarks of Dr. Harden's

entitled to the most serious consideration.

"If the notion of bots killing horses was discarded, and all such cases treated as colic, our treatment would be more successful. Mr. E. had a horse sick with the colic; he supposed it a case of bots; and while he was wasting time, forcing fowl's guts down his throat, the horse died. Dissection proved it not to be a case of bots, as the maw remained uninjured by them two hours after. This is really the true statement of the case."

"Truly it is astonishing to me how any horse that has a colic, and is put under treatment for the bots, ever does get well: the treatment for one sick horse is for the most part sufficient to kill several well horses. Could they think on these matters, they should be very glad to find their cases considered as hopeless, and treatment cease. They would be like Sterne, who had hopes of his recovery as soon as the doctors considered his case hopeless, for they then ceased to give medicine."

In reference to a particular case, Dr. H. says; "The horse biting his side was no proof he had bots because all could see he did not bite near the place where bots were to be found. If the pain a horse suffered was produced from many, very many bots gnawing through his maws, the pain would be continued and unceasing from the time he was taken till he died. No person can think they would all gnaw a while, then all stop together like clock work. Hundreds of bots therefore all eating through the stomach, would produce constant, continued, violent pain. If on the contrary, the pain were produced from colic—that is violent spasm in the bowels, there would be moments of relaxation, and consequently moments of relief. These moments of relief would be longer or shorter according to the violence of the disease. They would be considerable at first; and in cases ending fatally become more seldom and shorter, until the last agony of death, when they would cease to be perceptible. In cases of colic without distention, the pain is mostly produced by violence of spasm, and these moments of ease are more distinct and perceptible; but in cases where the distention from wind is very great the bowels and stomach suffer from continued distention; and even where there is a small relaxation of the spasm, the pain still continues from distention consequently in colics with much wind, the pain is more continued; but still we may see that he has moments of ease, or rather less pain. Now in this case, I forced the horse up, and drove him a little distance; he would appear to move a few steps in less pain, then begin to bite his side, and want to lie down; then move on again until a violent spasm would come on, when he would tumble down in agony. Now under all these symptoms my opinion was he had colic. He had been dosed with a large dose of toddy, and as he dinged while we were there, I thought he would soon be well, advised the man to get on his horse and be off, lest another set of doctors should come and recommend more medicine to kill him. The man started home and here was the end of the case of bots. Had he only taken a fowl's guts, been bled in his mouth, took copperas, or a male craw fish, it would [have passed for] a case of bots cured."

From the New York Cultivator.

Agricultural Instruction in Primary Schools.

The agriculture of Bavaria is said to have improved more rapidly, in the last half century, than any other country, Scotland, perhaps, excepted. Before the French revolution, it was behind that of the other German States. The lands then mostly belonged to the religious establishments. The cultivators merely lived; they did not thrive. When these lands were sold, they were made into small parcels, and almost every man became the proprietor of the portion he cultivated, upon a long credit. The great impulse to improvement was given to the young generation, in the primary schools. In these were taught, both by books and examples, AGRICULTURE and GARDENING. For this purpose, catechisms of gardening, of agriculture, of domestic economy, of forest culture, of orchard culture, &c. in small 12mo. volumes, with wood-cuts, were introduced as class books for boys, and the like on the management of silk worms, household economy and cookery, for the girls; and there was attached to every district school at least half an acre of land, for experimental gardening, where the scholars re-

cieved recreation and instruction, in the practice of gardening. And it was made an indispensable qualification in teachers, to be competent to give this instruction. "Since these schools have come into action," says a late traveller, "an entirely new generation of cultivators has arisen, and the consequence is, that agriculture in Bavaria is carried to a higher degree of perfection than it is any where else in the central states of Germany." "The result of the whole of the information procured, and of the observations made, is, that we think the inhabitants of Bavaria promise soon to be if they are not already the happiest people in Germany. The climate of the country will prevent its agriculture and gardening from advancing beyond a certain point, but to that point both will very soon be carried."

The salutary influence of agricultural and horticultural instruction, in common schools, has not been confined, in Bavaria, to the improvement of the soil. As consequences which naturally follow the improvement of agriculture, the roads, bridges and other public works, have undergone a corresponding improvement; individual comforts have been greatly multiplied, business of every kind has been improved, and human intellect, reanimated as it were, by the magic pen of a Hazzzi, has burst its cerements, and become an efficient aid in the noble work of improvement. The public roads are all lined with ornamental fruit-bearing or forest trees—and furnished with guide-boards, mile-stones, and seats, at intervals, of stones or sods, for the weary traveller. This novel sort of education, and the blessings which result from it, and the still greater blessings which appear in prospect, have resulted from the provisions of the government, aided, and efficiently aided, by the active and patriotic philanthropy, of M. Hazzzi, the editor of an agricultural journal at Munich, and author of the school catechisms of which we have spoken.

Nineteen out of every twenty of the children of our common schools, would be benefited, while the twentieth would not be injured, by the elementary studies which have proved so beneficial to Bavaria. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." Early impressions have an influence through life; and it is all-important that these early impressions should be of the right kind—such as are best calculated to advance the interests of the individual, and the good of the public. What can conduce more to these desirable ends than to instruct our youth in the elementary knowledge of the business which they are to follow through life, and upon their success in which must materially depend their respectability, their happiness and their worth to society. Husbandry is a business in which there is always something to learn, even in the longest term of life. The sooner the study is begun, the more proficiency will be made; and the more one becomes acquainted with its varied sources of true enjoyment, the stronger is his attachment to its pursuits.

Water Proof Varnish.

It simply consists of seneca oil and gum elastic; one ounce of the latter to be cut into thin shreds and dissolved in a pint of the former, and when dissolved, which will be in a few days, the boots are to be completely saturated or charged with the mixture. The manner in which I have prepared my boots is as follows; I take a piece of sponge, and rub the mixture in until the leather will absorb no more of it; the boots are then laid by for a day or two, when the process is repeated. The soles, as well as the uppers, are to be thus rubbed, and the operation is to be performed either before the fire or in the sun. Since I have adopted this plan of treating my gunning boots I have never had a wet foot. It imparts an elastic pliancy to the leather, which, without the least exaggeration, would make one pair last as long as two which had not been so prepared.—*American Turf Register.*

On Raising Lambs.

Great care should be taken in raising lambs, for when they are born, it is frequently the case that their fore teeth are not cut, which makes it very difficult for them to hold the teat so as to suck when young and weak, and it is common for lambs to get discouraged though ever so rugged at first. To remedy this evil rub the thumb nail, or other hard substance, over the gums sufficiently hard to cause the teeth to cut through, and the lambs will then be able to suck without any difficulty.

Yankee Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL.

*From the New York Cultivator.***Culture of Madder.**

It is with much satisfaction that I notice in a late number of the Cultivator an invitation to writers to give their signatures, as it gives your readers an opportunity to correspond with those writers. Also an invitation to forward for publication descriptions of new plants and seeds. I sent some time since a communication on the culture of Madder to the New England Farmer: since then, I have planted 9 acres, and as I have given in the Farmer a particular description of the article, together with the mode of cultivation, and also in the Otsego Co. Almanac for 1834, will not trouble yourself or your readers with a very lengthy article at this time on the subject. In the circle of my acquaintance I think there may be of madder under cultivation, about 20 acres. I began the cultivation in the spring of 1831. I planted the top roots, or seed, in hills 4 feet apart each way, 250 hills, or about one ninth of an acre; kept it free at all times from weeds and for two seasons continued to throw earth on the tops, thereby increasing the quantity of top roots, and promoting the growth of the bottom. I dug the madder last fall, washed and air dried them two or three days, and afterwards perfectly in a kiln ground them in a grist mill and weighed, the result 135 lbs., and I believe the top roots, or seed, if I had dried and ground them would have weighed about fifty lbs., making 185 lbs. at 19 cts. would amount to \$35.15, or \$316 per acre, but as I sold the top roots for seed, they brought me a far greater sum. In 1832 I planted 600 hills in one piece of ground, same distance as before—this will be dug the ensuing fall, and the seed forwarded to Albany, if any person should request me to do so. The price here in September and October will probably be \$3 per bushel, by the quantity.

In 1833 I planted 3 acres in the drills, and scant 6 feet in the rows, and one foot in the drills, and should, if the ground had been free from that terrible scourge, (quack grass,) have planted 48 bushels. I hired this piece of ground just after a harvest of wheat, and was ignorant it was covered with quack in the room of wheat: this circumstance, in the following spring compelled me to plant 70 bushels in the room of 48. The whole expense of cultivating this crop should not have exceeded \$800 for 4 years, but in consequence, it will cost probably \$1000. The profits of other crops between the rows of madder to be deducted from the expense, the amount of the crop when fitted for market, four years cultivation, a clean and rich piece of land, calculating madder at one shilling would be 2000. I planted this piece of ground about the last of April or first of May, and about the first of June after I had cleaned the drills of weeds, I planted between them alternately, corn and potatoes. 1000 bushels of pink-eye potatoes, 60 bushels of corn; the corn being 11 or 12 feet apart did not do very well and the worms were very plenty; the potatoes were perhaps better for being planted at so great a distance. I consider the quantity of ground planted with potatoes and corn, each about 2 and 1-4 acres. The ground for the potatoes was furrowed, and the potatoes covered with the plough, and hoed once. I made in this piece some experiments in the cultivation of potatoes which I shall be glad to communicate to the public through the columns of the Cultivator. 1834, this spring between every other drill of madder I planted potatoes; after having weeded and covered the madder tops once, the crop may be about 6 or 700 bushels. I believe the price of good datch madder for 12 years past, has averaged about 15 cts. through the year, and 18 cts. in the N. Y. market. The madder of this country is worth three or four cents more; at any rate, I have not known any sold at wholesale to merchants in the country short of 23 cts. The cost of raising this article is about 7 cts. per lb., that is, the whole expense of cultivating, washing, drying, grinding, &c., including a fair rent for land. The least quantity I have seen dug from an acre is 1600 lbs., 4 years. If I had first rate land, & price of madder good, I should dig the third year. Mr. Jefferson in one of his letters from France says "they cultivate madder here at an immense profit, they dig it once in 5 or 6 years." I estimated that in planting the 9 acres I should furnish a supply for the county of Oneida, since which time a calico manufacturer of

Otsego has informed me that he uses 100 pounds of madder per week through the year, which is more than I raise. I will now give you my reasons for thinking that it is not an impoverishing crop; the 250 hills that I planted first, was on a hemlock soil of ordinary strength, and at a depth of 15 inches was a brown dead sand hard pan, if I may so express it, and as the madder root penetrated two feet or more, they could not have done so well as on a deep rich soil, still I had over 1600 lbs. I have on the same ground an uncommon heavy crop of oats, and no manures has been put on it for 6 years past.

Notwithstanding I have extended this communication to a greater length than I expected when I commenced writing, and I should wish hereafter to say something more should you think the subject worth the trouble it may be to you.

With great respect, yours,

RUSSEL BRONSON.

*From the Genesee Farmer.***Diseases of Sheep.**

Mr. TUCKER—Some months since I noticed in the Genesee Farmer, some remarks on worms in the head and lungs of sheep. I have no objection to giving my experience and observation on this subject. Between the years 1812 and 1820, I was considerably in the sheep husbandry, and by purchase and sale frequently changed my flock, reducing and enlarging it as circumstances occurred. Twice I observed that many of my sheep were running at the nose. I took

2 ounces of Scotch Snuff,

1-2 an ounce Red Oxide of Iron,

reduced to a fine powder, and mixed intimately. This mixture I put into the bowl of a common smoking pipe, and on each occasion blew a little of the mixture into each nostril of my sheep. It produced sneezing, and soon checked the running at the nose, and I never was troubled with it afterwards.

My sheep were several times observed to shed their wool,—to lose flesh, and appear dwindling and sickly. I took

2 ounces Gamboge,

1 ounce Saltpeter,

6 quarts of Charcoal in powder,

6 quarts Common Salt,

1 ounce of scales of Iron from the blacksmith's block,

reduced all to powder and mixed intimately. With this mixture I salted my sheep twice a week, and it soon checked the shedding of wool. They thrive and did well.

The rationale I take to be as follows:—Iron is a powerful tonic, and where tone is properly maintained we seldom are troubled with worms; the Gamboge in the form here prescribed operates as an expectorant, promotes the discharge by the skin,—the Saltpeter is a good diuretic, and carries off by the urine much offensive matter—the Charcoal is a powerful antiseptic, whether used internally, and tends much to correct any tendency to Gangrene, Murrain, Scab, or other morbid affections; and the common Salt is added merely to induce the sheep to take it. This mixture has been used for the last ten or fifteen years with uniform success.

Perhaps it would be better to take half an ounce of sulphate of iron (or copperas) and put it on a shovel till the water of crystallization is expelled—then reduce to fine powder and mix with the snuff, to be used as above directed—but the acid, though it would act more speedily might perhaps be injurious.

Whether in these cases there were any worms in the head or lungs, I am not informed, as no post mortem examination was held as I know of, but I conceive that the iron would reach every part of the system through the medium of the circulation, and by constringing the fibre, either expel or prevent the attacks of worms—at any rate I have found it effectual in preserving the health of my sheep. I believe it to be infallible in the disorders alluded to.

R. M. W.

*From the Genesee Farmer.***Things a Farmer should not do.**

A farmer should never undertake to cultivate more land than he can do thoroughly; half tilled land is growing poorer—well tilled land is constantly improving.

A farmer should never keep more cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, than he can keep in good order; an animal in high order the first of December is already half wintered.

A farmer should never depend on his neighbor for what he can, by care and good management, produce on his own farm; he should never beg fruit while he can plant trees, or borrow tools while he can make or buy; a high authority has said, the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar; nor should he be so inattentive to them as to remain ignorant of those great national and state policy which will always agitate more or less a free people.

A farmer should shun the doors of a bank as he would an approach of the plague or cholera; banks are for men of speculation, and theirs is a business with which farmers should have little to do.

A farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

No farmer should allow the reproach of neglecting education to lie against himself or family; if knowledge is power, the beginning of it should be early and deeply laid in the district school.

A farmer should never use ardent spirit as a drink; if while undergoing severe fatigue, and the hard labours of the summer, he would enjoy robust health, let him be temperate in all things.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for any thing he wishes to sell; we have known a man who had several hundred bushels of wheat to dispose of, refuse \$8. because he wanted \$8. 6d., and after keeping his wheat six months, was glad to get \$8. 6d. for it.

A farmer should never allow his woodhouse to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does, when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn, that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

A farmer should never allow his windows to be filled with red cloaks, tattered coats, and old hats; if he does, he will most assuredly acquire the reputation of a man who carries long at the whiskey, leaving his wife and children to freeze or starve at home.

There are three things of which the man who aims at the character of a prosperous farmer will never be niggardly, manure, tillage, and seed; and there are three things of which he will never be too liberal, promises, time and credit.

*From the Knickerbocker.***Conversation on Vegetable Physiology.**

Stones have been known to move, the trees to speak. MACBETH.

Reader,—Think not that the subjoined Essay is a piracy, either in matter or style, from the celebrated Conversation on Chemistry, etc.—It is but the following up of a good custom,—for my memory runneth not to the contrary,—of "Mrs. B." and "Emily;" and I would wish to have vegetables, as well as animals, speaking for themselves. Mrs. B. and Emily speak volumes in favor of this plan of diffusing knowledge, and they are naturally philosophic enough to excuse my treading on their heels, while I am paying them the compliment of following in their footsteps. The judicious may grieve but the barren will smile, and that is long odds enough to induce me to start, although the production be but a trifle. Should it have a good run, it will signify that the public are pleased—and it is for the public I write.

"My Eyes!" said the Potatoe to the Lemon "how bilious you look to-day. Your skin is as yellow as saffron. What can be the matter?"

Lemon. Acidity of stomach,—a family complaint of ours.

Potatoe. Why don't you take advice?

Lemon. Advice! You know that my poor brother dropped off the other day, and without being allowed to rest on his mother earth, his body was snatched up by a member of the Bar, who, instead of acting legally, dissected him—absolutely cut him

up. "All for the public good," said the rascal, as he squeezed out poor Lem's last gastric juices. Take advice, quotha! If he was not allowed to enter a plea in Bar, what may I expect from Doctor Commons?

Potatoe. That's true. I only hope poor Lem, though he was in liquor at the time, had strength enough to give him a punch under the ribs: he was a run customer to the last, no doubt,—but I must say I wish his skin had been Fuller. Do you attend the meeting to-night?

Lemon. I feel rather soured at present. I met Running-Vine just now with his invitations, and he hinted that there would be a squeeze, in which case I should decline, as they might press me to furnish drink for the company;—in fact, it is always so when they call any of my family to their aid.—But now, to be serious, my sweet, sweet Potatoe, if you should go let me advise you not to get yourself into hot water: you'll be dishd to a certainty, if you do. Onion, the strongest friend you have on earth, brought tears to my eyes, by the bare recital of what would be the probable consequence of your attending it. In case of a row, you'll both have to strip—peel off. Now under such circumstances, he'll certainly excite some sort of sympathy; whereas the removal of your russet coat might attract more admiration than pity: "lovely in death," would they say—"Pallida mors," etc. Indeed for my own part, I think you do look better in white. Oh! another thing I would say: keep out of Horse Radish's company; he will be sure to get you into a scrape—a greater one than he imagines, perhaps—and as for Onion, (don't let this leak out,) I fear the rope will end him. I should not like to get into a stew with him,—so, mum! Ah! here come Plum and Pear. How savage they look.

Pear. How are you, my dear Lemon? Do decide this question between Plum and me. On referring to Johnson, we find my numerical value estimated at two only, while the rascally Plum is set down for a hundred thousand. Its too absurd: there must be some mistake.

Plum. None at all. Please to recollect, Sir, that I weigh a stone more than you.

Pear. From that I must beg leave to secede.

Lemon. Stop this fruitless wrangling, or I shall be tempted to skin you both, to get at the truth. I'm not in spirits. As for you, Mr. Plum, no more of your tart remarks; and Mr. Pear, if you wish to be preserved, the less jarring the better. Here comes our good friend Raspberry. How do you do my fine fellow, and how have you been?

Raspberry. In the most infernal jam you ever saw:—'pon honor, 'twas insupportable. What's the news?

Lemon. There is a report which Bush has raised, quite current here, that he served you up in sweet style last evening at tea table, before a party of ladies, and the cream of the joke is that you were considerably down in the month.

Raspberry. Mere envy. You know he cultivates the affections of Miss Rose Geranium, (a sweet creature, by the bye, and has grown very much lately,) but finding that she preferred me, he became saucy, which induced me to beat him into a jelly, and send him in that state to his friend Venison, who lives near Fulton Market.

Lemon. (Puts his hand on his lips and haan haas.) Bravo! What a funny limb of Satan you are. But Ras, have you seen the old Gardener lately? He'll give you a deuced trimming when he meets you. He says you ought to have done sowing your wild oats, and that although it goes against his grain to complain of your treading on his corns, he can't stand it any longer, and must peach.

Raspberry. Peach, will he? And are these to be the fruits of my bearing with him so long. He has been picking at me for some time, and yet it was but yesterday, the ungrateful old rake, that I got him out of a scrape with Mr. Horse Radish, who after seizing him by the nose, threw a musk-melon at his head, exclaiming with an equestrian laugh, "That ought to make at least one mango." And go he did, that's certain, all to squash.

Lemon. A challenge will ensue, doubtless.

Raspberry. By no means. No one knows better than Gardener that Horse Radish shoots like the devil in the spring, and one fall he has already received from him: It would be unreasonable to—but drop this subject, for here comes Mrs. Tree, who seems to wear a very cypressy look.

Mrs. Tree. Good morning, gentlemen. You have heard, no doubt, that I have lost those young

limbs of mine. Well, perhaps its for the best: offsprings are a great trouble and expense, and to speak the truth, I should pine more at the loss of my trunk. Fine growing weather, this: Adieu!

Pear. Pine more! I should say she is one of the pine knots. There is very little of the weeping willow about her.

Lemon. No, the stingy old creature. No doubt she'd have been cut down by the loss of her trunk,—she'd have been chopfallen then: instead of pining, she talks sprucer than ever. I don't believe she ever went to the expense of having these poor little things inoculated; and a very little matter, would have given them succour. She said the other day she was trying bark on them: but I vow, here comes Aspen. Aspen, why so agitated? Is there any thing strange in the wind?

Aspen Tree. I'm in such a flutter, that I can scarce tell you of our common danger. But in a word, whether it was on account of our extreme admiration for the wood of the forest, or that the chestnuts and the oaks began to rail at him, and give offence, it has entered the head of Hickory—which is very high just now—to root out, and remove my trembling deposits from the bank on which I was reared by the side of the Schuylkill. Supplication is useless. Old Hickory will not bend, tho' we tell him of our breaking,—and I advise all of you, who like me, have branches, to cut and run.

Lemon. My skin stands a double chance to be saved—for if I cut I shall surely run. But are you serious?

Aspen Tree. Serious! I tell you the sooner you all cut stick, the better. Hickory runs wonderfully. I'm off.

Lemon. Gentlemen, are you ready for the question? All in favor of taking our leaves, will please bow.

[They bow unanimously, and exeunt as fast as their limbs can carry them.]

Report on Wheat Crop.

Fitchburg, Feb. 11th, 1835.

To P. C. BROOKS, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Having recently received a line from John Heard, Esq. the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, referring me to address you as Chairman of Committee on "Vegetable and Grain Crops," in a statement which the rules and regulations of said Society demand, in order to become a recipient of its premium on wheat, I with pleasure do now, what I should have done before, but for the circumstance of their being no premium offered for Spring Wheat. As the Society thought proper to grant me a premium on my crop of Smyrna Spring Wheat, I have (since the receipt of Mr. Heard's letter,) had the field surveyed, as per the certificate enclosed, with such other "proofs" as the rules demand.

The field is situated on a very high swell of land near the one, (and in point of fact partly the same) which drew the premium on potatoes several years since, which field in the following year, if I mistake not, also drew the premium on wheat, by producing over 37 bushels of Gilman Spring Wheat. Since which time it has produced good crops of hay, clover, herds-grass, and red top, averaging 2 tons to the acre, each year. It being again broken up in the autumn of 1832, a dressing of about 18 cords of long manure, unfermented, was spread and ploughed in, furrowed two and a half feet for potatoes, the seeds placed about 15 inches apart, the plants hoed twice. I harvested I believe, 625 bushels of the red and blue sorts.

Before the winter set in, the field was thrown into ridges by the plough, these ridges were opened in the following spring, as soon as the frost would permit: after which I cross ploughed the other way, deep and fine, sowed on what we supposed an acre, two and a half bushels of Smyrna or Black Sea wheat, and harrowed it in across the furrows, immediately following with the roller. The time of sowing, about the 20th of April. When the plants were 2 inches high, sowed on 20 bushels of unleached wood ashes. During the summer, up to its heading out, the crop looked remarkably well but unfortunately when in the milk, we had a succession of thunder storms which beat it down in such a manner, that much of the crop did not fill to perfection.

On threshing out the crop, which we performed by the assistance of a horse-power machine we

found from what was grown on the acre and ten rods, fifty and one half bushels of wheat.

Notwithstanding we performed the thrashing with much care, yet in feeding out the straw I find from the many kernels scattering on the barn floor, that there were fully fifty bushels grown on the acre, as expressed in my former letter to the committee. The field is again stocked down to herds-grass and red top; I sow no clover, as sufficient goes out with the sheep manure. I will before closing, observe that the Smyrna Wheat fully answered my expectations; we had 112 bushels grown on various fields, some sowed on the newly broken field, all which rose after the storm, were well filled.

Yours with high esteem,

PAYSON WILLIAMS, Owner.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Assistant.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Worcester County, ss. February, 24th, 1835. Then appeared the above named Payson Williams, and J. D. Williams, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing certificate by them subscribed.

Before me, DANIEL BRIGHAM,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Philip F. Cowdan, of Fitchburg, in the County of Worcester, sworn Surveyor, hereby certify that I have this day measured a certain piece of land on which wheat was grown the past season by Payson Williams, of said Fitchburg, and find the same to contain one acre and ten rods or one hundred and seventy square rods.

PHILIP F. COWDAN.

Fitchburg Feb'y 14th, 1835.

EXPENSE OF CROP.

Place to the account of wheat crop, its proportion drawn from the manure carried on to the field and ploughed in previous to the planting of the potatoes; say, about one-third or six cords, \$12 00
2 1-2 bushels seed, 5 00
Ploughing, harrowing, and rolling 4 00
20 bushels wood ashes, and sowing do., 3 00
Cradling 1 50, binding and carting, 2 50, 4 00
Thrashing and cleaning up, 7 00

\$35 00

From the New England Farmer.

Location and Construction of Houses, &c.

It was a good maxim of the old Romans, that no degree of fertility should tempt a man to purchase in an unhealthy country. Open level countries are accounted healthy where the soil is dry, not parched or sandy, where wild thyme and other aromatic plants grow spontaneously, and which is not otherwise bare, but interspersed with trees for shade. The countenance of the inhabitants of a country, also, form very good indices of the healthiness or sickness of a place.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, in Notices for a Young Farmer, &c. directs "not to commence farming with erecting costly buildings, but to employ your time, efforts and pecuniary means to your farm, and shift on with tolerable accommodations, until your fields will warrant you in providing better. Let your dwelling house and its appendages be to leeward as respects commonly prevailing winds, (those in winter especially, when fires are constant) of your barn and stack yard, to prevent accidents by fire." Mr. Samuel Gibson, an intelligent Pennsylvania farmer, observes that the distance between the house and barn, &c. should not be nearer than sixty, nor farther than one hundred yards. This distance will be sufficient as security from fire, and if any of the family are sick, they will not be annoyed by the effluvia or noise from the barn or stables. When the case will admit, the farm house, barn, &c. should front the south, be sheltered from the northerly winds, and should enjoy the benefit of the rising sun.

Mr. J. M. Gourgas of Weston, Ms. wrote an excellent article for the New England Farmer, vol. vi. page 209, under the head "Economy in Buildings." For the benefit of our readers who may not be able to obtain this, we present the following extracts.

"A farmer, by the nature of things, ought to be a man of strict economy! his aim out to be habitually to prevent waste in anything and in all things. After he has paid seventyfive dollars for his ox-wagon, and fortyfive for the cart, they should not be

left exposed to the ardent sun, nor to the rain, but be carefully housed under sheds, when not in use. Ploughs and tools should be secured in the same way; but the waste which I have more particularly in view, is what results from the nature and manner of our buildings, all wood. If we embrace at one view, as one great concern, the whole commonwealth (the cities excepted,) the mind is struck with awe at the consideration of the extreme perishableness of its habitations—houses, barns and sheds all built of wood! Taking it for granted that upon an average these buildings would last three generations it follows as a matter of course that once in every third generation, all the houses, barns and sheds in the commonwealth (the cities excepted,) must be built over again. Truly, this is a great undertaking; this must dig very deep in the pockets of the parties concerned.

*** "Hammered or chiselled stone is adapted to public buildings, or the houses of the wealthy, and is expensive; but comfortable, decent houses may be built of common stone, such as we would use for good field walls. Such stones, laid in strong mortar, will make an excellent building, either by facing the wall with the stones, if fit for the purpose or by rough casting the wall after it is built. The foundation not to be less than three feet thick; if granite should be handy, it might be split, and pieces selected for the sills and tops of the doors and windows. A farmer would take winter leisure time to collect the materials, and, if rightly conducted, there is no doubt such a house might be built for the same cost, or very little more, than in the present way. In point of comfort, it would be far preferable, because stone houses are warmer in winter and cooler in summer; as to the durability it may be said, without incurring the charge of exaggeration, that a stone house, covered with tiles, and substantially put up, will last three hundred years, and will require little or no repairs the first fifty years. In our climate it happens at times, that very cold weather is succeeded by a thaw, and then severe cold comes again. These changes from extreme to extreme act powerfully upon the mortar, and will at times loosen it; it would be preferable, on that account, to build facing walls, and avoid rough casting. If the materials for building should be carefully selected, there would be no difficulty to have sufficient stones with the smooth side to lay out, and a good mason will raise his walls so as to leave but little on the outside to fill up with mortar. In any case a stronger mortar than common may be made to point the outside of the building. There are no doubt various kinds of mortar or cement, which would answer the purpose; one I will name, because I have used it, and found it excellent. The English masons call it blue mortar, from its color, and is made by mixing a small quantity of iron filings, or the thin scales which fly from red hot iron, when under the hammer, upon the anvil, with good strong mortar. It is used for pointing, where the work is much exposed. It should be laid early in the season, because it will take three months to harden, which should be before frost takes place. It will dry to a great degree of hardness and tenacity; I have never known it fail and have been informed, that on the forts in Boston harbor, they have used it with success, where before they could get no mortar to stand long."

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 13. Bill providing for the appointment of Judge and Register of Probate for the northern district of the County of Washington—passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Barnard from the joint select committee to which was referred the order relative to allowing the State Treasurer extra pay for clerk hire, reported reference to the next Legislature. Accepted.

Resolve for establishing a Board of Internal Improvement was referred to Messrs. Barnard, Clark and Smith.

SATURDAY, March 14. Resolve for the purchase and distribution of the Northern Shepherd, came from the House, passed to be engrossed. The Senate non-concur the House, and adhere to their vote of the 5th inst. in its indefinite postponement.

Bill to incorporate the Kennebec Canal Company; to incorporate the Kennebec Log Driving Company; bill additional respecting reviews.

The Senate reconsidered their vote of the 20th of Feb. last, whereby they indefinitely postponed a resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements, and pass the same to be engrossed as amended by a Select Committee of the Senate to which it was committed.

MONDAY, March 16, 1835.—Bill additional to an act respecting wills and the descent of intestate estates, and to limit the liability of the husband for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage; bill exempting fishing boats from attachment; to incorporate proprietors of Merrymeeting Bridge; in favor of Israel Chadbourne, read once and tomorrow assigned.

Senate adhered to their vote passing to be engrossed the bill regulating the sale of oats.

Bill additional to an act to incorporate city of Portland, read once.

Finally passed—Resolve appointing lottery auditors; in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows of deceased officers and soldiers.

TUESDAY, March 17. Bill additional providing for the punishment of certain crimes, referred to next Legislature, and ordered to be published in the papers which publish the laws.

Notice to next Legislature on petition of Stephen Sewall et als.

Resolve respecting State Prison, and for the purchase of additional copies of the revised statutes, passed to be engrossed; also bill additional relating to engine-men as amended.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 13. Resolve in favor of purchasing the "Northern Shepherd" was taken up. Mr. BENSON of Winthrop supported at length the passage of the Resolve. Messrs. Holmes and Sturdevant supported, and Messrs. Shaw and Humphrey opposed, when it was passed to be engrossed.

The House took up the consideration of the bill to provide for the maintenance of the poor.

Mr. Ide of Frankfort, moved to amend so as to exempt Frankfort from its provisions, (those towns who have already a poor house being already exempted.)

(This bill provides for the purchase of one or two farms with buildings for the reception of the poor of each county—these farms to be under the superintendence of Directors chosen for that purpose.)

Messrs. Abbot, Sabine and Benson also supported the bill, and Messrs. Underwood, Holmes, Sturdevant and Hutchins opposed. Before any question was taken the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 14.—Passed to be engrossed—bill additional to an Act to incorporate the town of Naples—resolve in favor of Union Academy in Kennebunk—bill additional to an Act to incorporate the City of Bangor—bill for the protection of fish in Mc Curdy's Pond—bill for the protection of fish in Dennis river and Penmaquan stream—bill additional respecting reviews. Resolve laying a tax upon the several Counties in this State—bill to incorporate the Casco and Kennebec Canal Company.

Bill to apportion and assess the State tax, was read a third time.

MONDAY, March 16.—Read twice and to-morrow assigned—An Act for the relief of poor debtors; an act for the suppression of small Bank Bills (as taken into a new draft); an Act additional regulating Judicial process and proceedings; an Act repealing certain provisions of an act reguting fees of certain officers and other persons therein named.

Resolve in favor of revolutionary officers, soldiers, and their widows and orphans, was taken up. The question being upon the motion to reconsider made by Mr. Jarvis, in order to amend by inserting \$100 instead of 200 acres of land, Messrs. Jarvis and Foster spoke in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Robinson, Sturdevant, Doyle and Holmes against it. The motion to reconsider was negatived and the Resolve finally passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill abolishing capital punishment.—Mr. ABBOT of Vassalboro' proceeded to address the Committee in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Shaw and Hutchins followed in favor of the bill, when the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, March 17. Resolve changing the time of holding the session of the Legislature and

holding the time of Election was taken up. The Resolve changes the time of Election from Fall to Spring and the time of the session from Winter to Summer—the whole subject to be submitted to the people.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Brooks called for the yeas and nays, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was decided in the affirmative, yeas 97, nays 50.

An act for the relief of poor debtors was taken up. Mr. Holmes offered a substitute for the original Bill. After being read, further consideration was postponed until Thursday next and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Summary.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. As Mr. M. H. Metcalf of this town, was at work on Saturday last, at a saw mill, a log which he was rolling on to some others, slipped and killed his oldest son, a sprightly boy about 8 years old, who was assisting his father. They were alone and at a distance from any house, and the father, overwhelmed as he was with unutterable anguish, was compelled to carry the lifeless and crushed body of his son more than a mile in his arms before he could reach assistance.

FIRE.—The mechanic shop of Mr. Elijah I. Townsend, in Danville, was consumed by fire together with its contents on Thursday night the 12th inst. Loss between 6 and \$700.

ERRATUM. On first page, for *fassel* read *fossil*.

CONTENTS OF THE BOSTON PEARL. Original. Mad Rosalie—The Second Curse, a Tale. A chapter on Charity. Phrenological Theory of Memory. A Sicilian Poet. Nature, by Thomas Gregg, Chaste Enthusiasm. The Hartford Organ. Menagerie. Encouragement. Classes of Readers. Tremont Theatre, &c. Selected. Harmony of Nature. Memoir of Professor Porson. Extracts from 'Lafayette,' a poem, by Thomas Power. Music. When the Sails are Furl'd—Never before published in this country.

From the Genesee Farmer.

From the East.—Singapore papers of the 13th November containing extracts of Canton papers of October 21st, Batavia to the 13th, and Prince of Wales Island to the 18th, have been recieved at New York. These papers contain particular accounts of the action between the British ships of war and the Bouge forts, and the death of Lord Napier, who is stated to have died a martyr to the cause which he had at heart—the establishment of the British trade at Canton on a firmer basis than existed under the rule of the Company.—His fate was hastened by the conduct of the Chinese towards him during his passage while suffering under severe illness, from Canton to Macao. Gov. Loo is said to have sustained a loss in the privation of his "peacock's feather," for his unsatisfactory mode of conducting the affair with the English. The trade was reopened in the latter part of September. On the 14th of October, it was stated that no pilots would be furnished by the Chinese to British vessels, until the British ships of war should have taken their departure.

On the 10th of October, a dreadful earthquake occurred in the Island of Java. The Governor's palace at Buitenzorg the government offices, the custom houses and various other buildings were destroyed. No lives are reported to have been lost at Batavia or in its vicinity. Other details of its ravages are given.

The number of American vessels which were at sea in January, 1835, in the whale fishery, amounts to 257, of the burthen together of about 100,000 tons, and navigated by about 9000 mariners. There were in port at the same time, 16 whale ships—making a total of 273 vessels. The number of those which are expected this year to return home is about 70. It is estimated that their cargoes will amount to 135,000 barrels of oil, of the value of more than three millions of dollars.

Marriages.

In Canton, on Sunday last, by Rev. Reuben Miller, Mr. Isaac Noyes, of Minot, to Miss Hannah Gibbs, of Canton.

In Dixfield, on the 17th inst. by Rev. Daniel Gould, Mr. Francis W. Baxter to Miss Lavina Holland, both of Dixfield.

In Norridgewock, Mr. Amasa Cobb to Miss Betsey Tarbell of Vassalborough.

Deaths.

In this town, Mrs. Mehitable Varnum, daughter of Mr. Samuel Harvey.

In this town, Mrs. Hannah Allen, aged about 35.

In Anson, Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Josiah Melvin, aged 14.

In Portland, Capt. Arthur M'Lellan, aged 83.

In Bath, Capt. John Hodgkins, aged 78.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 9.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 636 beef cattle, 1220 sheep, and 1380 swine. Several hundred Sheep, and 100 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were not supported. We quote prime at 33s a 36s; good at 30s a 33s; thin at 25 a 28s 6d.

Sheep—"Dull"—We noticed lots taken at the following prices, viz: 18s, 24s, 25s 6d, 30s, 36, 39s and 42s, some of which were very fine.

Swine—Nearly all at market were of an excellent quality. Lots of selected barrows, large, were taken at 5 3-4 a 6c; lot to retail, not selected, at 4 3-4 for sows and 5 3-4 for barrows; at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

Notice.

The adjourned meeting of the Winthrop Anti Slavery Society will be held on Thursday evening the 26th inst. at seven o'clock, P. M. at the Masonic Hall. A general attendance not only of members, but of all others, is requested.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. "Can immediate abolitionists consistently become members of the American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race?"

Winthrop, March 19, 1835.

Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of WOODWARD'S make PLOUGHS in season for use this spring. Also a number of Single Horse Waggon. He expects Mr. Stone to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &c.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

Notice to Laborers.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good, steady, industrious MAN to labor on an old Farm, and the more he can teach me about farming the better.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

A rare chance for a Cooper.

THE subscriber being about to change his business offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, his stock and tools, which are complete for carrying on the above business in all its branches, and in the best order. There being no other cooper in the village or very near, a smart enterprising young man would find excellent encouragement to locate himself here, especially where an opportunity so favorable for furnishing himself with a first rate shop and tools which are offered on so favorable terms as can be had of the subscriber. The shop can be hired or bought very low.

HEZ. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, March 6, 1835.

N. B. The subscriber would say to all those who are indebted to him that it would give him great pleasure to settle and adjust all demands and receive the "Chink" which is due him.

H. H.

William Prince & Sons,

PROPRIETORS of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, announce the following Catalogues, with greatly reduced prices—Catalogues which are distributed gratis on application, post paid.

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants—pp 90.

2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants, Double Dahlias, &c.—pp 24.

3. Green house Trees, Shrubs & Plants—pp 44.

4. American indigenous Trees, Shrubs and Plants—pp 50.

5. Catalogue of Garden, Ag. & Flower Seeds.

6. do. do. do. do. do.

in French.

Books—Prince's Treatise on Horticulture, 75 cts.

do do The Vine, \$1.50.

do do Fruits or Pomological

Manual, containing accurate descriptions in detail of about 800 varieties of Fruit, in 2 volumes—\$2.00.

The books and catalogues can be transmitted by mail at a postage of 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cents.

Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees at \$25 per hundred, or \$4.50 per dozen and cuttings

\$6 per hundred—Grape Vines of various kinds at

\$3 per dozen, and \$20 per hundred and upwards—

Raspberries of fine kinds at from 5 to \$8 per hundred—Large Red and Large Yellow, Antwerp,

Large Red Barnet, Taylor's Paragon, and Beehive

Raspberries at \$16 per hundred or \$2.50 per dozen

—Large Dutch Currants at \$12 per hundred or

\$2.25 per dozen—Large Lancashire Gooseberries,

comprising all the choicest varieties and colors, \$20

per hundred or \$3 per dozen—Double Dahlias,

each distinct by name, selected by us at 3, 4, 50 and

\$6 per dozen—Finest Lucerne Seed 25 cts per lb.

—Dutch Clover Seed 25 cts—Perennial Rye Grass

\$3—Orchard Grass \$2.50, and other Grass Seeds

and Garden Seeds of every kind at the lowest

rates, and quality expressly guaranteed. Orders

sent direct by mail, will be executed with pointed

attention, and shipped or forwarded precisely as

directed. March, 1835.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Ms.

Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Av-

enue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of NATHANIEL PERKINS, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

NATHAN PERKINS, Executor.

Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1835.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low Dec. 4.

S. CHANDLER.

Tavern House for Sale.

THAT well known TAVERN HOUSE in Wayne Village, and now occupied by AL-PHEUS LANE, on the road leading from Augusta to Paris and Dixfield. Said House is in good repair and very convenient. It is thought to be as good a country stand for a Tavern as any in this County. Said House will be sold very cheap if applied for soon—possession can be given the first of April. For further particulars enquire of AL-PHEUS LANE on the premises, or GIDEON LANE, Jr. of Leeds.

The New-Yorker.

On Saturday the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second vol. of THE NEW YORKER; and the publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of all those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New-Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons and the public. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. **Literary Department**—Embracing the whole outer form of the paper, and presenting twelve ample columns of Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to the many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year as affording an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New Yorker inferior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. **Political Intelligence**.—In this department alone does the New Yorker present an anomaly in the history of the newspaper press of the Union. Our plan embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence—whatever be its character and bearing—in the language of historical record, and with the strictest regard to the preservation of an unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several States, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but freely on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspect of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the results of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. **General Intelligence**.—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic News. Literary Items, Statistics, Brief Notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it WILL BE from what it is.

When it is considered that no periodical of like character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & CO.

Office No. 20 Nassau st, New York.

CONDITIONS.

The NEW YORKER will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at TWO DOLLARS per annum PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of the quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. P. Masters and others are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

Poetry.

From the New England Magazine.

The Rose in Winter.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

O, why do I hold thee, my fair, only rose,
My bright little treasure—so dear;
And love thee a thousand times better than those,
In thousands, that lately were here?

Because, like a friend, when the many depart,
As fortune's cold storms gather round,
Till all from without chills the desolate heart,
My sweet winter flower, thou art found!

Because, that for me thou hast budded and blown,
I look with such fondness on thee—
That, while I've no other, I call thee my own,
And feel, thou art living for me."

I know thee, I've studied thy delicate form,
Till reared from the root to the flower
That opens to-day, in a season of storm,
To brighten so dreary an hour.

How could I so lavishly scatter my sight
On those, that the gay summer-sun [light,
Had nursed with his beams, when I find such de-
From having and loving but one.

And while thou dost modestly blush at the praise,
That thus I in secret bestow,
It heightens thy beauty, and only can raise
The strain, high and higher to flow.

Although thou must droop, as our dearest one's will,
I'll tenderly watch thy decline—
And, in thy sad moments, I'll cherish thee still,
Because thou hast cheered me in mine.

Then, hallowed like dust of a friend in the tomb,
I'll lay thy pale leaves safe away,
Where memory often shall give them the bloom
That brightened my dark winter day.

Miscellany.

The Maiden's Rock.

The following account of a very interesting and tragical incident, which gave the above name to a remarkable promontory on the Lake Pepin, is extracted from the journal of Major Long's second Expedition.

Speaking of the Lake Pepin, which the Mississippi enters about 40 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, the writer of the narrative of Major Long's expedition observed.

"There is in it what we meet on no other point of the far stretched valley of the Mississippi, a high projecting point, a precipitous crag resting upon a steep bank, whose base is washed by a large expanse of water, the calmness of which contrasts with the savage features of the landscape; but this spot receives an additional interest from the melancholy tale which casts a deep gloom over its bright features. Cold and callous must be the heart of a voyager who can contemplate unmoved and uninterested the huge cliffs that inclose this lake, for wild as the lover's farewell, are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell."

"There was a time, our guide said, as we passed the rock, when this spot which you now admire for its untenanted beauties, was the scene of one of the most melancholy transactions that has ever occurred among the Indians. There was in the village of Reoxa, in the tribe of Wapasha, during the time that her father lived and ruled over them, a young Indian female whose name was Winona, which signifies the 'first born.' She had conceived an attachment for a young hunter who reciprocated it, they had frequently met and agreed to a union in which all their hopes centred, but on applying to her family, the hunter was surprised to find himself denied; and his claims superseded by those of a warrior of distinction, who had sued for her. The warrior was a general favourite of the nation; he had acquired a name by the services he rendered to his village when attacked by the Chippewas; yet notwithstanding all the ardor with which he pressed his suit, and the countenance which he received from her parents and brothers, Winona persisted in

preferring the hunter. To the usual commendations of her friends in favour of the warrior, she replied that she had made choice of a man, who being a professed hunter, could spend his life with her, and secure to herself comfort and support and subsistence, while the warrior would be constantly absent, intent upon martial exploits. Winona's expostulations were, however, of no avail, and her parents having succeeded in driving away her lover, began to use harsh means in order to compel her to unite with the man of their choice. To all her entreaties that she should not be forced into a union so repugnant to her feelings but rather be allowed to live a single life, they turned a deaf ear. Winona had at all times enjoyed a great share in the affections of the family, and she had been indulged more than is usual with females among the Indians. Being a favorite among her brothers they expressed a wish that her consent to the union should be obtained by persuasive means, rather than that she should be compelled to it against her inclination. With a view to remove some of the objections, they took means to provide for her future maintenance, and presented the warrior all that in their simple mode of living an Indian might covet. About that time a party was formed to ascend from the village to Lake Pepin, in order to lay in a store of blue clay which is found upon its banks, and which was used by the Indians as a pigment. Winona and her friends were of the company. It was on very day they visited the lake, that her brothers offered their presents to the warrior. Encouraged by these, he again addressed her, but with the same ill success. Vexed at what they deemed an unjustifiable obstinacy on her part, her parents remonstrated in strong language and even used threats to compel her into obedience. 'Well' said Winona, 'you will drive me to despair, I said I loved him not; I could not live with him; I wished to remain a maiden, but you would not. You say you love me, that you are my father, my brothers, my relations, yet you have driven me from the only man whom I wished to be united; you have compelled him to withdraw from the village; alone he ranges through the forest with no one to assist him; none to spread his blanket; none to build; none to wait on him, yet he was the man of my choice. Is this your love? But even it appears that this is not enough; you would have me to do more; you want me to rejoice in his absence; you wish me to unite with another man, with whom I do not, cannot love—let it be so; but soon you will have neither daughter or sister, nor relation to torment with your false professions of affection.'

As she uttered these words, she withdrew, and her parents heedless of her complaints, decreed that she should be this day united to the warrior. While all were engaged in busy preparation for the festival, she wound her way to the top of the hill: when she had reached the summit, she called out with a loud voice to her friends below; she upbraided them for their cruelty to herself and lover. 'You' said she 'were not satisfied with opposing my union with the man whom I had chosen, but you endeavoured by deceitful words to make me faithless to him, but when you found me resolved on remaining single, you dared to threaten me; you knew me not if you thought I would be terrified into obedience; you shall soon see how well I can defeat your designs.' She then commenced to sing her dirge; the light wind which blew at that time, wafted the words towards the spot where her friends were, and immediately rushed some towards the summit of the hill to stop her, others to receive her in their arms, while all, with tears in their eyes, entreated her to desist from her fatal purpose; her father promised that no compulsion should be resorted to. But she was resolved, and as she concluded the words of her song, she threw herself from the precipice, and fell a lifeless corpse near her distracted friends. "Thus," added our guide, "has this spot acquired a melancholy celebrity; it is called the Maiden's Rock, and no Indian passes near it without involuntarily casting his eye towards the giddy height, to contemplate the place, where this unfortunate girl fell a victim to the cruelty of her relentless parents."

Just Published,

And for sale at this office—THE NORTHERN SHEPHERD, being a Report of a Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, upon the Diseases and Management of Sheep.

Agricultural Notice.

At the Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 4th day of March inst. Samuel Wood, Esq. in the Chair.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to the fourth Wednesday of March, 1835.

SAML BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

Winthrop, March 4, 1835.

A meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop the fourth Wednesday in March, 1835, to choose the Officers of the Society, and transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Trustees of said Society.

S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.
Bradford, February, 1835.

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

AARON CLARK.

GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young BULLS, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of Th. PIERCE, near Readfield Corner.

Readfield, Feb. 20, 1835.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. C. B. MORTON.

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple LOGS.
January 14, 1835.